

Historic, Archive Document

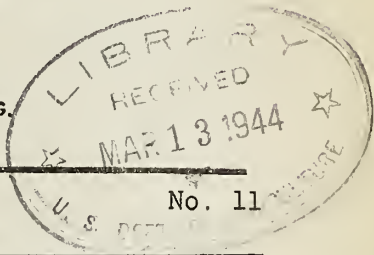
Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

COTTON LITERATURE

SELECTED REFERENCES

PREPARED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY AND BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPILED BY EMILY L. DAY, LIBRARY SPECIALIST IN COTTON MARKETING,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Vol. 4

November, 1934

No. 11

CONTENTS

Production	325
General	325
Botany	325
Agronomy	326
Diseases and Insects.....	328
Farm Management	330
Cotton Land Resources	331
Farm Social Problems	331
Cooperation in Production	331
 Preparation	 331
Baling	331
 Marketing	 332
General	332
Demand and Competition	333
Supply and Movement	338
Prices	340
Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices.....	340
Services and Facilities	340
Cooperation in Marketing	341
 Utilization	 342
Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality	342
Technology of Manufacture	348
Technology of Consumption	350
 Seed and Seed Products	 351
 Legislation, Regulation, and Adjudication.....	 353
 Miscellaneous --General	 362

COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

COTTON LITERATURE

Vol.4

November, 1934

No.11

PRODUCTION

General

Baltazar, E.P. Cotton culture. Philippine Agr. (Univ. of Philippines Pub.: Ser.A)23(4): 267-285, illus., Sept.1934. (Published by College of Agriculture, University of Philippines, Los Baños, Laguna, P.I.)

"Experiment station contribution No.972, Circular no.28."

Philippine and other cotton species, growth requirements, culture methods, insects, diseases, preparation and use of lint in the Islands are described.

Puerto Rico. Insular experiment station. Informe anual, 1932-33. 125pp. San Juan, 1934.

Cotton experiments, pp.37-41; Insects, pp.95-96.

Tanganyika Territory. Department of agriculture. Annual report 1933. 118pp. tables. Dar es Salaam, 1934.

Cotton production, pp.17-20,81-83.

Report of the acting entomologist, W.Victor Harris, pp.69-75 (Cotton pests, pp.72-73); Report on experimental work, 1932-1933, Ukiriguru station, by N.V.Rounce, District agricultural officer, pp.85-107 (Results of infection of cotton plants by insects in cages at Ukiriguru, pp.93-96)

Botany

Brande, J. van den. De regelmatige bloei van de katoenplant. Journées d'Agronomie Coloniale 1933, 309-313, chart, diagrs. 1933. (Published by J.Duculot, Gembloux, Belgium)

In Flemish. French summary, p.313.

Regularity in the florescence of cotton.

Kearney, T.H. American wild cottons with thirteen chromosomes. Jour.Heredity 25(8): 305-312. Aug.1934. (Published by American Genetic Association, Victor Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

Kidder, A.F. Algodón Tanguis. Boletín de la Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería 2(3,4 and 5): 203-211. June 1932. (Published by Ministerio de Fomento, Lima, Peru)
Tanguis cotton.

The author relates the history of the selective development of a wilt-resistant hybrid cotton by Senor Fermín Tangüis of the Pisco Valley, Peru, after whom the species was named. Further genetic experiments in selection and self-pollination of Tangüis and related species are outlined.

Sobrinho, A.M. Nas grandes culturas. Adubação racional do algodão. Lavoura 38: 145-146. May 1934. (Published by Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Fertilizing of cotton is discussed.

Agronomy

Butler, Eugene. Bale and a half per acre. A seven-year average. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 49(10): 16, 18, illus. Oct. 1934. (Published at 1104 Insurance Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Describes cultural practices on the farm of F.O. Masten, Collingsworth County, Tex.

Coal dust to ripen cotton. Com. and Finance 23(43): 861. Oct. 24, 1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Reports from Russia state that coal dust is spread over fields, the idea being that the darkened surface is a better absorber of heat.

Cuvelier, L. Sélection massale des graines de coton. Journées d'Agronomie Coloniale 1933: 147-158, tables, 1933. (Published by J. Duculot, Gembloux, Belgium)

In French. Flemish summary, pp. 156-158.

Bulk selection of cottonseed.

Galway, O'Kelly de. Notes sur la culture du coton au Congo Belge. Journées d'Agronomie Coloniale 1933: 299-303, illus. 1933. (Published by J. Duculot, Gembloux, Belgium)

Notes on cotton culture in the Belgian Congo.

[India. Indian central cotton committee. Publicity officer] Madras Herbaceum scheme financed by the Indian central cotton committee. Indian Trade Jour. 114(1469): 714. Aug. 16, 1934. (Published at Calcutta, India)

"The objective of the Madras Herbaceum Scheme... is to evolve by breeding methods a suitable strain possessing the yield, ginning and spinning qualities of Karunganni, combined with the colour and root system of Uppah, so that mixing may be totally eliminated, or if it is done at all, it will not be detrimental to the interests of the growers."

Leloux, Paul. Étude des sols et des cultures au Ruanda-Urundi. Journées d'Agronomie Coloniale 1933: 70-84. 1933. (Published by J.Duculot, Gembloux, Belgium)

In French. Flemish summary, p.84.

Study of the soils and cultivation at Ruanda-Urundi.

Cotton, pp.75-76.

Mees, W. Note sur le coton. Journées d'Agronomie Coloniale 1933: 159-166, illus. 1933. (Published by J.Duculot, Gembloux, Belgium)

In French. Flemish summary, pp.165-166.

Note on cotton.

Middleton, G.K. Grow good cotton. N.C. Cotton Grower 12[i.e.13] (10): 28-29. Oct.1934. (Published by North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Raleigh, N.C.)

The production of uniform cotton of better than middling, 7/8 inch, is urged.

Peat, J.E. Further notes from the Cotton station, Gatooma. Rhodesia Agr.Jour.31(9): 665-672. Sept.1934. (Published at Salisbury, Rhodesia)

Settembrino, G. Extension de la culture du coton au territoire de la Moeko (Ubangi). Journées d'Agronomie Coloniale 1933: 304-308. 1933. (Published by J.Duculot, Gembloux, Belgium)

In French. Flemish summary, p.308.

Extension of cotton culture to the Moeko territory (Ubangi)

Soyer, D. Le problème de la désinfection des graines de cotonnier au Congo Belge. Journées d'Agronomie Coloniale 1933: 320-325, diagrs. 1933. (Published by J.Duculot, Gembloux, Belgium)

In French. Flemish summary, pp.324-325.

The problem of disinfection of cottonseed in the Belgian Congo.

Soyer, L. Note sur quelques progrès réalisés dans les méthodes de sélection du cotonnier au Congo Belge. Journées d'Agronomie Coloniale 1933: 167-173, forms. 1933. (Published by J.Duculot, Gembloux, Belgium)

In French. Flemish summary, p.173.

Note on some progress made in the methods of cotton selection in the Belgian Congo.

Velmonte, J.E., and Baltazar, E.P. Cotton as a secondary crop in sugar regions. Sugar News 15(9): 487-

495. Sept.1934. (Published at 671 Dasmarina, P.O.
Box 514, Manila, P.I.)
In English and Spanish.

Waelkens, M. Kongoleesche katoen en nieuwe varietei-
ten. Journées d'Agronomie Coloniale 1933: 314-319.
1933. (Published by J.Duculot, Gembloux, Belgium)
In Flemish. French summary, pp.318-319.
Congo cotton and new varieties.

Wilkinson, J.B. The Nile of Mexico. Cotton Digest 7(2):
23-26. Oct.20,1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange
Bldg., Houston, Tex.)
Cotton production in the Laguna district of Mexico
is described.

Diseases and Insects

[American phytopathological society] Report of the
annual meeting of the Southern division of the Ameri-
can phytopathological society. Phytopathology 24(7):
835-844. July 1934. (Published at Lime and Green Sts.,
Lancaster, Pa.)

Abstracts of the following papers are given: Re-
cent investigations of cotton root rot in Texas, by
D.C. Neal; Insects as possible distributing agents
of cotton root rot caused by Phymatotrichum omniv-
orum, by J.J. Taubenhau and L.D.Christenson; In-
sects as possible distributing agents of cotton
wilt caused by Fusarium vasinfectum, by J.J.Tauben-
haus and L.D.Christenson; Studies on the Fusarium
wilt of cotton by V.H. Young and J.O.Ware; Seed-
treatment studies with fungicidal dusts at the
Arkansas Experiment Station by V.H. Young; Verti-
cillium wilt of cotton in Greece, by L.E.Miles.

Buston, H.W., and Kasinathan, Subbayya. The accessory
factor necessary for the growth of nematospora gos-
sypii. III. The preparation of concentrates of the
second accessory factor. Biochemical Jour.27(6):
1859-1868, tables. 1933. (Published by Cambridge
University Press, Fetter Lane, E.C.4, London, Eng-
land)

References, p.1868.

Abstracts in Jour.Textile Inst.25(4): A208.
Apr.1934; Empire Cotton Growing Rev.11(3): 248.
July 1934.

Buston, H.W., and Pramanik, B.N. The accessory factor
necessary for the growth of nematospora gossypii.
I. The chemical nature of the accessory factor.
Biochemical Jour.25(5): [1656]-1670, tables. 1931.
(Published by Cambridge University Press, Fetter
Lane, E.C.4, London, England)

References, p.1670.

Abstract in Jour.Textile Inst.25(4): A208. Apr. 1934; Empire Cotton Growing Rev.11(3): 248. July 1934.

Buston, H.W., and Pramanik, B.N. The accessory factor necessary for the growth of nematospora gossypii. II. The relation of the accessory factor to "bios." Biochem.Jour.25(5): [1671]-1673, table. 1931. (Published by Cambridge University press, Fetter Lane, E.C.4, London, England)

References, p.1673.

"The growth-promoting accessory necessary for N. gossypii is found in association with bios among natural products, but the two substances are not identical. Inositol is devoid of true bios activity, but is essential for the growth of Nematospora."

Léontovitch, C. Observations sur les moyens de lutte contre les maladies et insectes nuisibles au cotonnier, applicables au Congo Belge. Journées d'Agro-nomie Coloniale 1933: 449-455. 1933. (Published by J.Duculot, Gombloux, Belgium)

In French. Flemish summary, pp.454-455.

Observations on the methods of combatting diseases and insect pests of the cotton plant, applicable to the Belgian Congo.

Lévy, I. Lachloropicrine pour le déparasitage des graines de coton. Coton et Culture Cotonnière 7(2): 91-95. Aug.1932. (Published at 34, Rue Hamolin, Paris, France)

"Chloropicrine" for the removal of parasites from cottonseed.

Pearson, E. O. Preliminary observations on cotton stainers and internal boll disease of cotton in South Africa. Bull. of Ent. Research 25 (3): 383-414. Sept.1934. (Published by Imperial Institute of Entomology, 41, Queens Gate, S.W.7, London, England)

Prindle, Bryce. The microbiology of textile fibres.

I. Cotton fibre: Methods of microbial analysis. Textile Research 4(12): 555-569, tables, chart. Oct.1934. (Published by United States Institute for Textile Research, 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

"This investigation has been carried out in partial requirement of the work for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is published with the permission of the Department of Biology and Public Health, and is Contribution No.37, from that Department."

"The primary contamination of young cotton fibres may occur even before the bolls have opened. Insect punctures and the growth of molds are perhaps the principal cause of this early infection...It is probable, however, that most of the micro-organisms found in the ripe fibre are a result of contamination by dust and handling of the ripe fibre. Aspergilli, Fusaria, Alternaria, Penicillia and members of genus Rhizopus have been found in baled raw cotton."

Radzievskaja, S.B., Serbinov, V.I., and Tsygankov, S.K. Vrediteli i bolezni khlochatnika. 188 pp., illus. Moskva, 1934.

At head of title: Sredneaziatskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii khlopkovyi institut (NIKHI).

Pests and diseases of cotton.

Thomas, F.L. Strike now to kill boll weevils. Okla. Farmer-Stockman 47(19): 433. Oct. 1, 1934. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Farm Management

Ferguson, S.Y. Lower production costs solution to cotton problem. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 6(1): 7. Oct. 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

The Government is urged to encourage more economical production.

Huffmann, C. Régie des plantations de la Colonie. Journées d'Agronomie Coloniale 1933: 62-69, tables, diagr. June 23-24, 1933. (Published by J. Duculot, Gembloux, Belgium)

Responsible administration of the plantations of the colony.

Cotton selection, pp. 66-67.

Imperial council of agricultural research, New Delhi, India. Annual report...for the year 1932-33. 61pp., tables. Delhi, Manager of publications, 1934.

"At the request of the Indian Central Cotton Committee the Research Council have undertaken an investigation into the cost of production of cotton and of its principal rotation crops in the different Provinces and States. The Governing Body have approved the appointment of an economist, and the enquiry--spread over a period of three and a half years--will be conducted in 23 districts and 144 villages in seven Provinces...and in three States."-- Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11(3): 222. July 1934.

Singh, Kartar, Studies in the cost of production of crops in the Punjab. Punjab. Bd. Econ. Inquiry Pub. 33, 121pp., tables, charts. Punjab, India. 1934.

Cost of producing cotton, pp. 17, 42-51.

Cotton Land Resources

Alarcon, A. La region algodonera del Valle de Juarez. Agricultura [Mexico]1(5): 342-343. Aug.1934. (Published by Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento Tacuba Num.7, Mexico, D.F.)
The cotton region of the Juarez Valley.

Farm Social Problems

Hamilton C.H., and Williams, R.M. Factors related to farm tenancy in North Carolina. Jour.Farm Econ. 16(4): 714-716, tables. Oct.1934. (Published by American Farm Economics Association, Washington,D.C.)

The authors conclude that under existing laws of land ownership, the type of agriculture (e.g., corn, tobacco, cotton, livestock) is the major factor determining tenancy.

MacLachlan, J.M., and MacLachlan, E.W.S. Don't rescue tenancy; abolish it. New Republic 79(1019): 117-120, maps. June 13,1934. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

The authors discuss the present possibility of reestablishing tenant farmers, dispossessed under the cotton reduction program, on "association" farms, which would enable them to have permanent homes and an unexploited farm life, thereby ending the need for direct relief.

Thomas, Norman. The plight of the share-cropper. Includes Report of survey made by the Memphis chapter L.I.D. and the Tyronza socialist party under the direction of William R. Amberson. 34pp., tables. New York City, The League for industrial democracy [1934]

"Share-cropping as the prevailing method of land tenure and cultivation is peculiarly characteristic of the cotton states of the South including Texas and Oklahoma."

Cooperation in Production

Saunders, Roy. If we are to get quality cotton, sound principles of production must be applied. Farm and Ranch 53(19): 4,14. Oct.1,1934. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

Reasons for failure of some one-variety communities are discussed and plans for successful organization are recommended.

PREPARATIONBaling

Cheatham, R.J., and Brown, J.J. Effect of certain

bale covers on the spinning behavior of cotton.
U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Cotton Mktg. Div.,
Prelim. Rpt., 30pp., illus., mimeogr. Washington,
D.C., 1934.

"In cooperation with the Textile School of North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, University of North Carolina."

Bales covered with sisal, jute, or cotton bagging were tested.

Conclusions in Textile Bull. 47(7): 4-6. Oct. 18, 1934.

Hi-D compression gains in favor. Cotton Digest 7(2): 35-36. Oct. 20, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

A brief history of high density compression.

MARKETING

General

Brihaspati. From a journalist's note book. Debt legislation--The money lender's ways--Improved cotton--
Proved abuses--A contrast--The league and equality.
Financial News 2(38): 19. Sept. 29, 1934. (Published at Yusuf Bldg., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay, India)

The author discusses briefly the efforts to improve the quality of Indian cotton and to check abuses connected with marketing, ginning, and pressing.

Ellis, L.S. Cotton situation. Current Farm Econ. (Ser. 49) 7(5): 81-83, table. Oct. 1934. (Published by Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta., Stillwater, Okla.)

"It is estimated that the supply of American cotton will be over 19 percent less for the 1934-35 season than for the 1933-34 season, but the world crop of all cotton is being increased by more than two percent. Exports and mill consumption of American cotton during 1933-34 were below the levels reached in 1932-33, and it looks as though this trend would continue for sometime due to international restrictions affecting the textile industry. The farm prices of cotton both for the United States and Oklahoma have improved considerably since the first of the year, but neither price has yet reached parity."

Geller, Carl. A retrospect of American cotton, 1933-1934, and prospects for the new season. Com. and Finance 25(40): 811. Oct. 3, 1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Mississippi. State college. Extension dept. 1934
 Agricultural outlook. 23pp., tables, mimeogr.
 State College. 1934.
 Cotton, pp.5-8.

Opinions on the outlook. Cotton Digest 7(2): 12-16.
 Oct.20,1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg.,
 Houston, Tex.)

The following opinions are given: Heading to-
 ward trouble, by G.A.Middleton; Outlook bright, by
 Geo.W.Fooshe; Is Secretary Wallace correct? by G.H.
 Pape; Sound money, by W.S.R.Beane; Free trade by
 A.Boedtker; Acreage restriction only, by C.L. An-
 drews; Drying up cotton business, by B.T.Lowe; Or-
 ganization efficiency, by Robert Mayer.

Revere, C.T. Cotton and collateral problems. Cot-
 ton Digest 7(2): 6. Oct.20,1934. (Published at
 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

The author surveys the present situation briefly.

[Revere, C.T.] The cotton outlook. Textile Bull.47(6):
 4. Oct.11,1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co.,
 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Quoted from statement published by Munds, Wins-
 low & Potter.

Università Bocconi di Milano. Prospettive economiche.
 Ed.14. 594pp. Milan, 1934.

By Giorgio Mortara.

Il mercato del cotone (The cotton market), pp.
 245-292. Production and consumption of cotton in
 Italy and throughout the world.

Demand and Competition

Adler, Benjamin. "Vistra" versus cotton. Com.and
 Finance 23(44): 885. Oct.31,1934. (Published by
 Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St.,
 New York, N.Y.)

"'Vistra' is not a cotton substitute. It has none
 of the properties of cotton, but all of the inher-
 ent weaknesses of rayon. Under the microscope it is
 smooth and tubular, qualities that indicate lack of
 spirality or spinning value. Cotton is a rough,
 raspy fibre with definite prong formation, qualities
 that make for its great tensile strength. If these
 comparative characteristics were not important, the
 price of 'vistra,' 34c per pound, to which must
 be added the same cost of spinning entailed by cot-
 ton, would eliminate it as a competitor to cotton."

Also in Cotton Digest 7(4): 6. Nov.3,1934.

"Bogey man" hovers over Lancashire. An intimate study
 of the Japanese mill worker. Indian Textile Jour.

44(527): 382. Aug. 31, 1934. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

Gives mill wages in Japan and the workman's budget.

Butler, Eugene. What's new in agriculture. Cotton, farm prices, benefit payments. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 49(2): 12-13. Oct. 1934. (Published at 1104 Insurance Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

The export situation, with especial reference to Japan, is discussed.

Chace, W.N. Textiles: the backbone of Japan's progress. Textile World 84(11): 2010-2011, illus., tables. Oct. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

"Japanese mills now consume almost half as much cotton as United States mills... Japanese goods have long ceased to be heavy and coarse. She has successfully duplicated and competitively entered the markets of crepes, fancies, dress goods; she has copied Italian neck-wear designs, European dress-wear fabrics. She can convert our cotton into cloth and convey it to any market in the world for 50% less than our lowest bid."

Chinas textilindustrie. Spinner und Weber 52(27): 14-17. July 6, 1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Chinese textile industry.

"The textile industry in China has developed considerably during the last 16 years. European and Japanese firms have erected mills in China and Chinese concerns have also been established. Cotton cultivation is increasing in the province of Kiangsu and there are 35 ginneries. There are 84 cotton spinning mills in China producing chiefly 10, 12, 14, and 20's yarns. The larger concerns spin up to 60's, American and Egyptian cottons being used for higher counts than 32's. There are 231 weaving mills in Kiangsu, in addition to weaving departments run by some of the spinning companies. The large concerns run 1,000-1,476 looms. Silk, rayon and woolen mills have been established and hand-woven products of the old home industries still find a market. Knitted goods, lace and towels are produced in considerable quantities and there is a small sewing cotton industry. About 221 modern plants for bleaching, dyeing, finishing and printing are now in operation."—Jour. Textile Inst. 25(9): A468. Sept. 1934.

Competition of foreign cotton. Textile Bull. 47(7): 13, 20. Oct. 18, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Cotton waste. More light on the exports to Germany. Manchester Guardian Com.29(744): 232, table. Sept. 22, 1934. (Published at Manchester, England)

"It is in the highest degree improbable that the lower forms of sweepings sent abroad are destined for explosives. Probably due to sheer necessity, methods of utilisation of materials like spinning-room or ring-room sweepings have there been perfected to a degree unknown here [Great Britain]."

Cox, A.B. Cotton. Tex.Business Rev.3(8): 4-5. Sept.29, 1934. (Published by Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.)

The author discusses competition of foreign growths with American cotton.

Also in Cotton Digest 6(52): 8-9. Oct.6, 1934.

Difficulties of the Soviet textile industry. Russian Econ.Notes (283): 11-12, mimeogr. Oct.15, 1934. (Published by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D.C.) From "Economic Life, September 8, 1934."

"A brief survey of information now available discloses the fact that the cotton textile industry, the largest branch of Soviet light industry, has not improved its work and is far from being in a satisfactory condition."

Ho Ping-Yin. The promotion of foreign trade. Peoples' Tribune (n.s.)7(6): 275-282. Sept.16, 1934. (Published by China United Press, 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China)

The critical condition of the Chinese cotton spinning industry is mentioned.

Lancashire and Japan. Indian Textile Jour.44(527): 383-384. Aug.31, 1934. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

"The following article reproduced from 'Platt's Bulletin' relates the story of the causes that led to the romantic rise of Japan as a first rate cotton power."

Lancastrian. The fall in use of U.S. cotton. Manchester Guardian Com.29(744): 232, table. Sept.22, 1934. (Published at Manchester, England)

The author discusses the effect of Government policies on cotton consumption.

Manion, J.P. Increase in Japanese cotton mill capacity. Commercial Intel.Jour.50(1582): 389-390, tables. May 26, 1934. (Published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada)

Statistics issued by the Japan Spinners' Association for 1933 are quoted.

Manual of the textile industry of Canada and directory of the textile manufacturing industry of Canada. 1934 ed. 151pp., illus., tables. Montreal, Canadian Textile Journal Publishing Co., ltd.[1934] The cotton textile industry, pp.39-42.

Meaning & implications of stretch-out. Textile Organon 5(10): 134-136. Oct.1934. (Published by Tubize Chatillon Corp., 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Ousley, Clarence. The cotton dilemma. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(41): 8. Oct.13,1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

The author discusses the reduced consumption of American cotton in foreign countries.

[Pape, G.H.] American cotton losing favor abroad. Cotton Digest 6(52): 11-12. Oct.6,1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

"I have just returned from an extended European trip, in the course of which I visited many mills in seven different European countries... Everywhere I found a disinclination to buy American cotton. Foreign growths of the same spinning value are selling from one-half cent to two cents below American."

Parker, Walter. Basic problem of cotton. Cotton Digest 7(2): 8. Oct.20,1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

"The well being, the integrity and the future of the raw cotton industry of the United States depend, not upon the 'benefits' extended to the cotton producers in the form of rentals paid for the non-use of cotton lands, or upon cash bonuses paid to farmers, but upon the reopening of world markets to United States grown cotton on a competitive basis.

Parker, Walter. Cotton's troubles. Cotton Digest 7(1): 4-5. Oct.13,1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

From Barron's Weekly, October 8, 1934.

U.S. cotton export trade menaced by loss of world markets "not because the high price of cotton encourages foreign cotton production, but because foreign consumers can no longer obtain dollars with which to pay for United States produced cotton... It is possible again to place [the raw cotton producing] industry in a sound economic position by applying the rules of a world creditor nation to the economic life of the United States... As a world creditor, the United States must serve other nations and peoples, or live within itself.

To serve other nations and peoples it must lend monies, transport goods on the high seas, sell surplus products abroad, supply technical men and women to less developed lands. And it must take payment in the only way other lands can pay, that is through the sale of commodities to the United States."

The programme for cotton. Textile Weekly 14(345): 167-168, table. Oct.12,1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

Extracts from report of Lord Colwyn's committee appointed by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited.

The rationalisation of Japan's cotton industry. Textile Recorder 52(618): 17. Sept.15,1934. (Published at 121, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"The rationalisation of Japan's cotton industry is grouped under the following headings:- (1) Increase of efficiency both of workers and equipment, (2) Use of superior cotton, (3) Diminution of workers and their wages, (4) Economy of power outlay, (5) Enlargement of plant."

Richardson, T.C. Both ends of the cotton problem. Farm and Ranch 53(18): 24-25. Sept.15,1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

"All production ... must eventually find its justification solely in consumption." Cotton producers are urged to cooperate to adjust supply to demand and to restore foreign markets.

[Roggenbrod, Roland] Uncle Sam should no longer play 'Santa Claus' says Dallas merchant. Cotton Trade Jour.14(38): 2. Sept.22,1934. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Letter discussing the propaganda from Germany regarding the use of "Vistra" and "Wollstra" as substitutes for American cotton.

Rohstoffversorgung und -umstellung in der textilindustrie. Spinner und Weber 52(39): 13-14. Sept.28, 1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Raw material supply and demand in the textile industry.

Schilling. Zur rohstofflage der deutschen pflanzenfaserindustrie. Spinner und Weber 52(38): 1-6, tables. Sept.21,1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

The raw material situation in the German vegetable fiber industry.

Switzerland. Zolldepartement. Statistique du commerce. Rapport annuel, 1933, 1re. partie. 91pp., table. Bern, 1933.

Cotton-textile industry, pp.61-64. Tables give imports of raw cotton and exports of cloth.

Vinson, Curtis. Factors in Japan's cotton textile progress. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(39): 3-4. Sept.29,1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

The factors mentioned are: Organized and unified action, concentration of capital and mills in a comparatively small number of firms or combines, and improved machinery.

Vinson, Curtis. Japanese cotton mill operation. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(40): 3-4. Oct.6,1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

Völkel. Kunstwolle--Kunstbaumwolle. Spinner und Weber 52(38): 9-14, illus. Sept.21,1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)
Artificial wool--artificial cotton.
These products are described.

Supply and Movement

Chinese cotton statistics association. Cotton production in China 1933. 182pp., tables. Shanghai, [1934?]

Christidis, B.-G. La culture du coton en Grèce. Coton et Culture Cotonnière 7(2): 71-81, tables, charts. Aug.1932. (Published at 34, Rue Hamelin, Paris, France)
Cotton culture in Greece.

Coelho de Souza, W.W. Resultados da cultura do algodao em Sao Paulo. Lavoura 37: 111-116. July 1933. (Published by Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
Results of the cultivation of cotton in the State of Sao Paulo.

[Commercial and financial chronicle.] Cotton movement and crop of 1933-34. Com.and Financ.Chron.139(3614): 1928-1946, tables. Sept.29,1934. (Published at 25 Spruce St., New York, N.Y.)
Annual statement of the commercial cotton crop.

Daggit, E.M. Influence of farm crops upon business recovery. 12pp., mimeogr. [New Orleans, American cotton cooperative association, 1934]
The author thinks that the interests of the nation as a whole, as well as the interests of cotton

growers, requires a return as soon as possible to a normal cotton acreage.

Development of cotton cultivation. Econ.Rev.Soviet Union 9(10): 200-202, illus. Oct.1934. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corp. (Information Dept.), 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Egypt. Ministry of agriculture. Service of statistics Superficie de coton cultivée en 1934. 85pp., tables. Le Caire, 1934.

Issued as l'Union des agriculteurs d'Egypte. Bulletin no.254 (supplement)

French and Egyptian.

Area of cotton cultivated in 1934. Statistics are given by varieties.

Expansion of foreign cotton growing. National City Bank of New York, Economic Conditions, Govt.Finance, U.S. Securities, pp.150-153. Oct.1934. (Published at New York, N.Y.)

Discussion of present cotton production in foreign countries and the need for a policy for the United States.

Gatès, P.W. The Illinois central railroad and its colonization work. 374pp., illus. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University press, 1934. (Half-title: Harvard economic studies v.42... published by the Department of economics)

Bibliography: pp.[333]-356.

Bibliographical foot-notes.

Attempts at cotton-growing in southern Illinois are described, pp.283-284.

Goldsmith, L.A. Foreign trade currents and cross-currents. Mexico--A good neighbor and a great market. An interview with W.S.R. Beane of Fenner & Beane. Com.and Finance 23(42): 836-837. Oct.17,1934. (Published by Theodore H.Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Raw cotton in Mexico is not an exportable crop as a rule. The entire cotton production is practically all utilized in Mexico's own cotton mills, numbering about 150 all told... Equipment in most of the established mills is antiquated, to say the least. Modern machinery is not permitted to be installed in any mill now operating which has been in existence for some time... If a new mill is established no restrictions on the installation of modern machinery are in force."

[Schoffelmayer, V.H.] Figures conflict says writer. Cotton Digest 7(3): 13. Oct.27,1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

The author states that "recent statements about foreign cotton expansion by two Government agencies one the United States Department of Agriculture, the other the Department of Commerce, are in conflict."

[United States Department of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration] Production and supply of cotton in foreign countries and world production and supply. Cotton Production Adjustment (14): 1-22. June 11, 1934. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

Economic, physical and human factors affecting production in India, Egypt, Russia and Brazil are given.

[Vijayaraghavacharya, T.] The problem of supplying reliable staple cotton. The development of wider markets. Indian Textile Jour. 44(527): 395. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

Address at 29th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, held in Bombay on August 28th, 1934.

Prices

Allred, C.E., Hatfield, G.H., and Boyer, P.B. Farm price of cotton in relation to quality. A progress report. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 153, 32pp., tables, charts. Knoxville, Tenn. 1934.

[Amory, Robert] Says price fixing impossible. Textile Bull. 47(5): 6. Oct. 4, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Extract from address at "Sixth Annual Boston Conference on Distribution."

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Vinson, Curtis. Handling raw cotton imports in Japan. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(42): 4-5. Oct. 20, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

Services and Facilities

Classificacao do algodao em Minas. Boletim de Agricultura, Zootechnica e Veterinaria 7(5): 261-266. May 1934. (Published by Secretaria da Agricultura, Minas-Gerais, Brazil)

Classification of cotton in Minas-Gerais.

Fairley, A.B. Our state warehouse system. N.C. Cotton Grower 12[i.e.13](10): 12-13. Oct. 1934. (Published by North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Raleigh, N.C.)

The cotton warehouse system of North Carolina is described.

Cooperation in Marketing

Co-op gins should not buy cotton. Farm and Ranch 53 (19): 13. Oct.1,1934. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

A brief history of the Farmers' Co-operative Society Gin No.1 at Wellington, Tex., is given.

Cotton co-op to enlarge service. Prog.Farmer (Tex. ed.)49(2): 18. Oct.1934. (Published at 1104 Insurance Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Brief report of recent annual meeting of the Texas Cotton Cooperative Association)

History of cotton loans. Study of two years loan by Government convinces farmers that co-op deserves his support. Mississippi Co-op News 6(3): 1,4. Oct.1934. (Published at Jackson, Miss.)

Mann, M.G. The future of co-op marketing. Upon the loyalty of its membership depends the future of the state cotton cooperative. It's up to you to do your part. N.C. Cotton Grower 12[i.e.13](10): 5. Oct. 1934. (Published by North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Raleigh, N.C.)

A statement by the new general manager of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association.

Newman, C.L. Cotton growers work together. And in so doing they add millions to the nation's wealth. But cooperation is nothing new--it dates back to the Sanscrit and Aesop. N.C. Cotton Grower 12[i.e. 13](10): 20, 32. Oct.1934. (Published by North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Raleigh, N.C.)

Park, R.H. Co-op celebrating its 13th anniversary. N.C. Cotton Grower 12[i.e.13](10): 2-3. Oct.1934. (Published by North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Raleigh, N.C.)

Comment on the 13th anniversary of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association.

Park, R.H. No guess work when you sell cooperatively. N.C. Cotton Grower 12[i.e.13](10): 24. Oct.1934. (Published by North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Raleigh, N.C.)

The author describes the classing of cotton by J.B. Haywood of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association.

[Staple cotton cooperative association] A thirteen year marketing service. 2,594,137 bales of cotton sold for our members for \$237,314,000.00, an average of 17.83 cents per pound, or \$91.43 per bale. Staple Cotton Rev.12(9): 1-2. Sept.1934. (Published by Staple Cotton Cooperative Association at Greenwood, Miss.)

The marketing service is described.

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Barsha, J., and Hibbert, Harold. Studies on reactions relating to carbohydrates and polysaccharides. XLVI. Structure of the cellulose synthesized by the action of acetobacter xylinus on fructose and glycerol. Canadian Jour.Research 10(2): 170-179, tables. Feb. 1934. (Published by National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada)

"The membranes synthesised by the action of Acetobacter xylinus on fructose and on glycerol are shown by the methods of methylation, acetylation, acetolysis, and hydrolysis to be chemically identical with cotton cellulose. These conclusions are confirmed by X-ray analysis."-Textile Inst.Jour.25(7): A374. July 1934.

Delany, J.L. A discussion of the skein test. Cotton [Atlanta] 98(10): 61-64, illus., tables. Oct.1934. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

The skein-break test for determining size and strength of yarn is described.

Edwards, C.H. Some physical properties of knitted fabrics. I.Thickness, weight, and compressibility. Jour.Textile Inst.25(9): T277-T288, tables, charts. Sept.1934. (Published at 16 St.Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

"References": p.T288.

"Wool, cotton and rayon fabrics were tested."

Evans, R.L. Chemical conditioning found superior to atmospheric in recent tests on cotton filling. Textile World.84(11): 2024, table. Oct.1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Table shows percentage of regain in conditioned filling.

Farr, W.K., and Eckerson, S.H. Separation of cellulose particles in membranes of cotton fibers by treatment with hydrochloric acid. Contrib.Boyce Thompson Inst.6(3): 309-313, illus. July-Sept.1934.

(Published by Boyce-Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc., Yonkers, N.Y.)

Literature cited, p.313.

"In applying this method on a macrochemical scale for the purpose of securing larger quantities of cellulose particles the resulting mass of material was not entirely freed from the non-cellulose substances. Treatment of mature cotton fibers with HCl.(sp.gr.1.19) for periods ranging from one-half hour to five days resulted in the removal, during the longer intervals, of the non-cellulose constituents. Large quantities of cellulose in the form of particles were obtained for experimental purposes. Microchemical, optical, and X-ray diffraction analyses showed that the essential cellulose nature of the particles was unaltered."

Farr, W.K., and Sisson, W.A. X-ray diffraction patterns of cellulose particles and interpretations of cellulose diffraction data. Contrib.Boyce Thompson Inst.6(3): 315-321, illus. July-Sept.1934. (Published by Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc., Yonkers, N.Y.)

Literature cited, p.321.

"Cellulose particles, obtained by treating cotton fibers with hydrochloric acid to remove the non-cellulose cementing materials, when pressed into pellets and mounted upon an X-ray diffraction apparatus, gave a typical Debye-Sherrer cellulose pattern. When the particles were treated with 18 per cent NaOH a pattern characteristic of mercerized cellulose was obtained.

"Certain X-ray diffraction phenomena which heretofore have seemed to necessitate the assumption of the existence of hypothetical submicroscopic micellae are explained equally well by these microscopically visible particles of cellulose, observable as units in the young cotton fibers but united in the later stages of growth by non-cellulose cementing substances to form fibrils in which the cellulose particles can no longer be seen as individuals."

Fessmann, E.R. Die nissenfrage in ihrer bedeutung für die verarbeitung der baumwolle und die mechanischen mittel zur lösung des nissenproblems. Mel-liand Textilberichte 15(7): 292-294. July 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

The question of neps, their significance in the manufacture of cotton, and the mechanical agent for the solution of the problem.

Griffith, M.E., Brode, W.R., and Robertson, Henrietta. A comparison of the fading produced by the fade-ometer (type LV) and by sunlight. Bimonthly Bull. 19(169): 143-146, table, charts. July-Aug.1934.

(Published by Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta., Wooster, Ohio.)

"In the case of the fabrics studied, the fadeometer is a satisfactory substitute for sunlight for fading tests involving short periods of time such as 25 or 50 hours. The difference in humidity was probably a factor in causing greater fading by sunlight in the case of longer exposures."

Gulati, A.N. A note on the differentiation of hairs from the epidermis of cotton seeds. *Indian Jour. Agr. Sci.* 4(3): 471-475, illus. June 1934. (Published by Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, India)

References: p. 474.

"The object of the present note is to adduce photomicrographic evidence in favour of continuous differentiation of hairs on growing cotton seeds; and to reply to certain points raised in criticism of the writer's first paper [Gulati, 1930] by Barritt [1932] who called for photomicrographs to substantiate the camera lucida drawings already published."

Hamlin, C.H., and Worner, R.K. Properties of knit underwear fabrics of various constructions. *Jour. of Research of the Natl. Bur. of Standards* 13(3): 311-329, illus., tables, charts. Sept. 1934. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

"Knit underwear is made in a variety of weights, thicknesses, and constructions from cotton, wool, silk, rayon, and combinations of these fibers... The purpose of this paper is to supply data on representative underwear fabrics relative to the properties that appear to be important from the standpoint of comfort and health. The thermal transmission, air permeability, thickness, weight, compressional characteristics, and coefficient of friction, measured under specified conditions, are recorded for 97 representative fabrics of given constructions and fiber compositions."

Heim de Balsac, F. and Roehrich. Étude technologique de trois cotons remis par la Cie Cotonnière Congolaise. *Coton et Culture Cotonnière* 7(2): 106-107, tables. Aug. 1932. (Published at 34 Rue Hamelin, Paris, France)

Technological information on different samples of cotton from Belgian Congo.

Hughes, T.F. Mercerizing cotton and rayon mixture fabrics. *Silk Jour. and Rayon World* 11(124): 26, illus. Sept. 20, 1934. (Published at Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester, 2, England)

Johnson, G.H., and others. The influence of bleaching on the whiteness and tensile strength of cotton fabrics. Amer.Dyestuff Rptr.23(19): 519-520, chart. Sept.10,1934. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"Abstracted from Special Report No.53 of the Laundry Owners' Association."

Jones, E.T. The structure of thin celluloid films. III. Phil.Mag.and Jour.Sci. (7th ser.)18(118): 291-302, diagrs. Aug.1934. (Published by Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England)

.Bibliographical foot-notes.

Koltermann, A. Die rohstoffe der zweizylinderspinnerei. Spinner und Weber 52(40): 4-5. Oct.5,1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)
Raw material for coarse yarns.

Korsheniovsky, G. Einfluss der behandlung mit verdünnter salpetersäure auf die konstanten von baumwollfaserzellulose. Melliand-Textilberichte 15(6): 271-272, diagr. June 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

To be continued.

Effect of dilute nitric acid upon the constants of cotton fiber cellulose.

"Investigations carried out by the author indicate that cellulose with a high content of alpha-cellulose and of good quality can be produced by treating raw cotton under prescribed conditions with weak aqueous nitric acid. The cellulose has a higher viscosity when dissolved in Schweizer's reagent and has a remarkable mechanical strength and extensibility."-Rayon and Melliand Textile Mo.15(10): 523. Oct.1934.

Krauter, G. Über den einfluss der textiltechnischen forschung auf die güte der erzeugnisse. Melliand Textilberichte 15(6): 244-246, tables. June 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

The influence of research upon the quality of textile products.

"The aim of research is to bring about an improvement in the finished products on the basis of the fiber properties. The author proves that the working property of the elastic extension is a measure of the change that takes place in the fiber during its processing, basing his views upon numerous experiments carried out in the Deutsches Forschungsinstitut für Textilindustrie (German Research Institute for the textile industry) in Reutlingen upon the spinning of cotton and worsted."-Rayon and Melliand Textile Mo.15(10): 524. Oct.1934.

Langer, K. Über den einfluss des mercerisierens auf die reissfestigkeit und dehnung des baumwollgarnes (flor) bei verschiedenen streckungsgraden. Melliand Textilberichte 15(4): 165-169, charts. Apr. 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

The effect of mercerizing on the tensile strength and expansion of cotton yarns (hosiery) by different degrees of stretching.

"The experiments demonstrated that the strength of hosiery yarns is not affected by normal stretching in the process of mercerizing, provided the material in its spinning and other properties is suitable."-Chem.Abs.28(12): 3909-3910. June 20, 1934.

Ludtke, Max. Cellulose und xylan. Einbeitrag zur frage der konstitution und der beziehung zwischenstoff, form und funktion. Biochemische Zeitschrift 268(4-6): 372-393, tables. 1934. (Published by Julius Springer, Linkstrasse 23/24, Berlin W9, Germany)

Cellulose and xylan. The problem of constitution and the relation between substance, form and function.

"L. attempts to study the nature of the combinations which cellulose and xylan form in the vegetable cell membrane. Some assume that these 2 components are esterified with each other whereas others maintain that both are inter-related but independent."-Chem.Abs. 28(12): 3761. June 20, 1934.

Mathieu, Marcel. Deux remarques sur la structure de la cellulose et de ses dérivés. Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences 198 (6): 1434-1436. Apr. 16, 1934. (Published by Gauthier-Villars et Cie., Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55, Paris, France)

Two remarks on the structure of cellulose and its derivatives.

"Accurate determination of the diffraction angle of the spot A_4 as $11^\circ 19' 19''$ confirms Andress' view that the planes of the glucose rings in cellulose are parallel to the a and b axes (in contrast to Asbury's view that they are parallel to b and c ...) The corresponding distances, d , in cellulose and some of its derivatives, e.g., those containing ClO_4 , NH_2 and Me , are approximately equal, indicating that these substituents probably lie in the plane of the ring... whereas, in the alkali celluloses, d is increased, indicating that the alkali mols. are at least partially between the planes of rings."-Chem.Abs.28(12): 3889-3890. June 20, 1934.

Patel, A.M. Effect of electrolytes on the absorption

of direct dyestuffs by cellulose. Amer.Dyestuff Rptr.23(19): 505-508, 521-523, tables. Sept.10, 1934. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Pattce, C.L. The cotton classer finds a valuable tool in the polarizing microscope. Textile World 84(11): 2012-2013, illus. Oct.1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

"It is with the assistance of the polarizing microscope that we are to judge more accurately the 'character' of the cotton we buy." The author describes the method of using the polarizing microscope at Pequot Mills.

Seifriz, William. The origin, composition and structure of cellulose in the living plant. Protoplasma 21(1): 129-159, illus. Apr.1934. (Published by Gebrüder Borntraeger, Leipzig, Germany)

"A general review with 113 references."-Chem.Abs. 28(15): 4766. Aug.10,1934.

Shinoda, Yoshizo. Ueber die veraenderung der cellulose bei der mercerisation und alterung der alkali-cellulose. (48. Mitteilung über die untersuchungen über viskose von G.Kita u. Mitarbeitern) Jour.Soc. Chem.Indus.[Japan] (Suppl.binding)37(2): 53B-50B, charts. Feb.1934. (Published by Society of Chemical industry, Yuraku Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

The change of cellulose in mercerization and the aging of alkali cellulose. 48. Communication on viscose by G.Kita and co-workers.

"The Cu. oxide-ammonia soln. method of varying Cu. concn. was used for the characterization of the 10 tested cellulose samples. The exptl.data showed that the mercerized samples became less sol. in the test soln., because of the removal of the more sol. β - and γ - cellulose by the mercerization. Prolonged mercerization, however, resulted in depolymerization and increased soly. in the test soln. Aging results in a more uniform and more sol. product."-Chem.Abs. 28(10): 3230. May 10,1934.

Thomas, K.K. Effects of moisture on fabrics and yarn. Indian Textile Jour.44(527): 394, table. Aug.31, 1934. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India.)

Töpert, W. Prüfung der garnfestigung im unspulverfahren. Melliand Textilberichte 15(7): 294-297, tables, charts. July 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

Testing of yarn strength by the winding method.

Technology of Manufacture

Butler, R.A. An accurate method of measuring variations in picker laps. Cotton [Atlanta] 98(10): 68-69, illus. Oct.1934. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Erecting cotton spinning plant. I.-Hopper bale breaker. II.-Hopper feeder. Textile Weekly 14(342): 95-96, 98, illus. Sept.21,1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Erecting cotton spinning plant. III.-Lattice feeder. Textile Weekly 14(343): 120. Sept.28,1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Flämig, P. Wie kann man material sparen? Die kontrolle der ketten- und schussgarnabgabe. Spinner und Weber 52(39): 1-3. Sept.28,1934. (Published at Gellertstrasso 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

How can one save material? Control of warp and weft yarn delivery.

High-drafts of 150--easily!! The Casablanclas compound drafting spinnigh machine. Textile Weekly 14(345): 169,171, illus., diagr. Oct.12,1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

[Lummus cotton gin co.] New bale mixer. Cotton [Atlanta]98(6): 70. June 1934. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

"The new arrangement, consisting of upper and lower travelling aprons is applied in the hopper of the bale breaker and over the feeding apron, so that it occupies no floor space. The extension apron of the bale breaker, instead of being driven intermittently to fill the bale breaker hopper, is operated at the same speed as the bottom feed apron in the bale breaker. This will naturally feed cotton to the bale breaker four or five times as fast as this machine requires. The surplus cotton over and above that which passes the stripping roller of the bale breaker and is fed out of the machine, falls back on the upper apron of the bale-mixer which travels toward the back of the machine and carries the surplus cotton away from the spiked apron as fast as the stripping roller throws it back. This cotton upon reaching the back of the machine is dropped upon the lower apron to be returned to the spiked apron again. Lumpy or poorly opened masses of cotton are instantly thrown back by the stripping roller and repeatedly passes through the machine until all lumps and masses have been thoroughly opened. Fresh cotton from the bales is

fed into the intake hopper at the back of the machine where it is carried along with the rest of the stock to the spiked apron." -*Jour. Textile Inst.* 25(9): A426. Sept. 1934.

Martin, H.D. The importance of moisture in the manufacture of cotton colored fabrics. *Textile Colorist* 56(668): 523-524. Aug. 1934. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"The ideal arrangement of the present should be to have the bale breaker and initial cleaning unit in the warehouse. The raw cotton in the warehouse is usually yet very dry as it is usually ginned and baled right after being picked from the hot fields. While the cotton is in this dry state it will stand a better cleaning by the initial cleaning and bale breaking system being placed in the warehouse. The next step is to have it blown through addition trunk and pipe line cleaning systems to the mill picker room. Here it is again cleaned and humidified at the same time. And the best system is to not only have the air properly conditioned, but the cotton laps must also be tested to make certain that the stock is leaving the picker room properly conditioned. In fact, it is more important to watch the stock than it is to watch the air. It is more important to have the stock conditioned than to have the air conditioned."

Mihra, R.D. High draft systems of spinning and their importance to trade. *Indian Textile Jour.* 44(527): 385, 388. Aug. 31, 1934. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

"Tests carried out by the Technological Laboratory [Indian Central Cotton Committee], though by no means complete, amply justify the assumption, that a great economy would result by the introduction of either the High Draft System A or C."

Modern air conditioning methods. Exhibition and conference in Manchester. *Textile Weekly* 14(345): 175, illus. Oct. 12, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

Descriptions of apparatus exhibited are given.

Modern air conditioning methods. Fog elimination in textile mills. *Textile Weekly* 14(346): 205-206. Oct. 19, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

Exhibits at the Air Conditioning Conference and Exhibition held in Manchester are described. An illustration shows two yarns spun under 28 and 46 per cent humidity, respectively.

[Monaghan, J.F.] Processing and finishing cottons.
The mercerization process--Its discovery and development--Pioneers have retained best of the business--Effect of caustic soda treatment. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 48(38):[13]-16. Sept. 20, 1934. (Published at 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)
To be continued.

Mullin, C.E. The desizing of cotton goods. Indian Textile Jour. 44(522): 205-207. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

A new cotton fibre reclaimer. For preventing excessive waste during the opening operation. Textile Recorder 52(618): 41, illus. Sept. 15, 1934. (Published at 121, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Patented fibre reclaimer to aid the spinner in war on excessive waste. Yarn output increased: costs reduced. Textile Mercury and Argus 91(2376): 283, illus., diagr. Sept. 28, 1934. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

[Saco-Lowell shops] New Saco-Lowell controlled draft roving. Textile Bull. 47(6): 11, 15, 22, illus. Oct. 11, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Also in Cotton 93(10): 66-67. Oct. 1934.

Also in Amer. Wool & Cotton Rptr. 48(41): 17-19, illus., diagr. Oct. 11, 1934.

"Setter". Adjusting the bottom cone of the ring bobbin. Textile Recorder 52(618): 21. Sept. 15, 1934. (Published at 121, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Shuttleworth, Woolford. Metallic threads in woven cloths. The latest lane fabrics. Textile Weekly 14(342): 97-98, illus. Sept. 21, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

The structure of fabrics using cotton warp is described.

Toenniessen, Ernst. The influence of ratch on the uniformity and strength of yarn. Textile Recorder 52(616): 36-38, illus. July 15, 1934. (Published at 121, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Technology of Consumption

Cotton plant valuable feed. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 49(10): 10. Oct. 1934. (Published at 1104 Insurance Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Studies made by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station show the feeding values of various parts of the plant.

[Cotton textile institute] Institute again active. Textile Bull. 47(8): 60. Oct. 25, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

The Institute is making "redoubled efforts to stimulate domestic consumption, develop new uses for cotton and recapture lost foreign markets."

Fraps, G.S. Cotton plants and burs as feed. [Tex.] Ext. Serv. Farm News 20(12): 6. Sept. 1934. (Published at College Station, Tex.)

The value of leaves, stalks and burs for feed is given.

Jackson, A.D. Mow or graze cotton stalks. Leafy cotton hay almost equals alfalfa. Prog. Farmer (Car.-Va. ed.) 49(10): 21. Oct. 1934. (Published at Professional Bldg., Raleigh, N.C.)

Macalpino, T.W. Cotton sails. How they came to be used for British racing yachts. Textile Recorder 52 (618): 20. Sept. 15, 1934. (Published at 121, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Moisture resisting cotton bags. Chem. Age [London] 31(789): 118, 120. Aug. 11, 1934. (Published at Bouverie House, 154, Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England)

Pickens, Nell. Mattress making. Ala. Polytech. Inst. Ext. Circ. 147, 7pp., diags. Auburn. 1934.

The method of making a cotton mattress is described.

SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS.

Atkinson, H. Thiocyanogen values of some Egyptian sesame and cotton-seed oils. Analyst [Cambridge, Eng.] 59(699): 399. June 1934. (Published by W. Heffer and Sons, Ltd., Cambridge, England)

"The thiocyanogen values which are tabulated for both oils were determined by Kaufmann's method and from these the proportions of esters of saturated acids was computed. The thiocyanate values for sesame oils were about 75 and of cottonseed oil less than 65."-Chem. Abs. 28(15): 4926. Aug. 10, 1934.

Barrow-Agee laboratories, inc., Memphis, Tenn. To the cottonseed industry. Mid-South Cotton Assoc. News 11(14): 2. Sept. 1934. (Published at Memphis, Tenn.)

"Average analyses of cottonseed analyzed in our five laboratories this season to September 17th together with the average for the twenty-five years

during which we have issued these reports as information and an early season indication of seed quality in the territory we serve."

Bather, C.S. The cotton linter rates. Bedding Manfr. 29 (3): 46. Oct. 1934. (Published at 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Examples of the rates are cited.

The British Bemberg works. Managers visit cuprammonium factory at Doncaster. Textile Weekly 14(343): 123-126, illus., diagr. Sept. 28, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Manufacture of "Bemberg" or cuprammonium rayon, is described. "The point from which cuprammonium manufacture starts is cotton linters."

Harmon, S.M. Twenty-three years comparative statistics. Comprehensive analysis of Government reports concerning cottonseed and cottonseed products, production, and values. Cotton Oil Press 18(6): 18-20, tables. Oct. 1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Assn., Memphis, Tenn.)

Importance of grading 1934 cottonseed. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(40): 5. Oct. 6, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

"Planting seed without first grading out the inferior seed causes loss in both quality and quantity." The effect of the drought on this year's seed is pointed out.

The rise and decline of cottonseed milling. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 45(2): 3-4. Oct. 1934. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)

Rufinskii, I. Ob ozonirovanii zhirnykh kislot khlopkovogo masla. Masloboino-Zhirovoe Delo (6): 53-54, tables. June 1932. (Published at Valovaia Ul. 18, Moskva, 54, U.S.S.R.)

The ozonization of the fatty acids of cottonseed oil. "The ozonization was carried out with a Siemens-Halske ozonizer (air and O were used) at 77-78°. After 18 hrs. the n.p. increased from 29.6° to 37.9°; the mol. wt. decreased from 283.87 to 212.50 with ozonized O; the I no. decreased from 111.48 to 3.86 (air) and 3.60 (O)." - Chem. Abs. 27(13): 3351. July 10, 1933.

Sof'in, N. Va maslichnost khlopchatnika. Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo (11): 57-63. Nov. 1932. (Published at Valovaia Ul. 18, Moskva, 54, U.S.S.R.)

The oil content of cottonseed.

"The process of formation of oil in cottonseed is

longer than in the seed of other plants, and to work economically it is necessary to accelerate maturation of the seed artificially by chem. Treatment. Max. oil content corresponds chiefly to the period of maturation, and by supplying the soil at this period with a sufficient amt. of water the yield of oil is favorably influenced. On the other hand, N fertilizers have a neg. action in this respect, as a whole. It is therefore necessary to combine the fertilizers used in such a manner as to neutralize only this unfavorable action without interfering with its beneficial action. P fertilizers exert the most beneficial action on the formation of oil in cottonseed. Small-seed, quick maturing varieties of cotton plants seem to have the most constant oil content, and to be less dependent on the nature of the soil."-Chem.Abs.28(15): 4927. Aug.10,1934.

Williams, R.H., Jones, J.M., and Jones, J.H. Cottonseed meal in rations of horses and mules. Tex.Agr. Expt.Sta.Bull.492, 30pp., illus., tables. College Station. 1934.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Amendments in rules governing the import of American cotton into British India. Indian Trade Jour. 114(1470): 874. Aug.23,1934. (Published at Calcutta, India)

"Notification (No.F-190/33, dated the 13th August 1934) has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands," amending a previous notification. Payment shall be made "prior to taking delivery" instead of "prior to landing."

[American cotton manufacturers' association] Work assignment involves consideration of task imposed as well as machine load. Textile Bull.47(8): 36,58. Oct.25,1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

A statement by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association analyzing the Winant Board's report.

Australian customs tariff revisions. Summary of Lancashire's representations. Manchester Chamber of Commerce Mo.Rec.45(9): 273-274. Sept.30,1934. (Published by J.E.Cornish, Ltd., 1, Ridgefield, King St., Manchester, England)

Summary of a "memorandum, which was prepared by the Dominions Tariff Committee of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations" and presented to the Australian High Commissioner in London, August 22, 1934.

[Bankhead, J.H.] Bankhead issues a statement. Cotton Digest 6(51): 10-11. Sept. 29, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Statement on the decision to continue the Bankhead Act for the remainder of the season.

The Bankhead law and the Valley. Texas Weekly 10(39): 4-5. Sept. 29, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

"At a conference between Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Senators and Congressmen from cotton producing States, held in Washington last Saturday, it was decided that the operation of the Bankhead law will not be suspended for the present season...

"Some Valley farmers do not view with favor the requirement that they pay more than a half-million dollars in taxes in order to provide money for a rather scant degree of 'crop insurance' in drought-stricken areas... There has been talk in the Valley of taking the matter into the courts, instead of paying over the taxes without question, on the chance that the law may be held unconstitutional."

Basso, Hamilton. Textile trouble. 2. Gastonia: Before the battle. New Republic 80(1033): 148-149. Sept. 19, 1934. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

The author summarizes the condition of the cotton textile industry and its workers at Gastonia, N.C., from the introduction of the Cotton Textile Code under the NRA to the time of the strike. He includes consideration of the depressing effect of competition by an untaxed, continuously operating rayon industry, and concludes that, in the long run, the textile worker had gained under NRA only the "feeling" of his right to organize, as a real and lasting benefit.

The battle in the textile industry. Information Serv. 13(30)[1-3] Sept. 22, 1934. (Published by Dept. of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22d St., New York, N.Y.)

"The bitterness of the strikers and opposition to the use of militia and armed deputies in strike areas to 'protect the right of non-union employes to work' are founded on a growing resentment because the power of government is not equally mobilized to protect and assure the right of men and women to belong to unions, a right which is 'equally legal' but which does not receive equal governmental protection."

Blalock, U.B. Representation in Washington. N.C. Cotton Grower 12[i.e. 13](10): 8, 11. Oct. 1934.

(Published by North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Raleigh, N.C.)

The author discusses reasons why cotton farmers should be represented in Washington and gives examples.

Butler, Tait. Our national cotton policy. Prog. Farmer (Miss. Val. ed.) 49(9): 3, 8, 15. Sept. 1934. (Published at Memphis, Tenn.)

In reply to W.L. Clayton's article of the same title, previously noted.

Also in Clemson Agr. Col. S.C. Ext. Circ. 135: 18-24. Sept. 1934.

Also in Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 49(10): 3, 40-41. Oct. 1934.

Cartwright, H.Y. The New Deal and the South. Cotton Digest 7(3): 5-6. Oct. 27, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

The Government's present cotton policy is criticized.

A chronological record of the general textile strike. Textile Bull. 47(8): 9-34, 51-57. Oct. 25, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Cobb, C.A. Cotton and the AAA. Cotton Digest 7(2): 17-18. Oct. 20, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Cotton-textile code authority statement. Amer. Wool & Cotton Rptr. 48(40): 36-37. Oct. 4, 1934. (Published by Frank P. Bonnett & Co., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Reply to findings of Winant board.

Also in Fibre and Fabric 37(2592): 10. Oct. 6, 1934.

Cottonseed industry's latest AAA-NRA code hearing held at Memphis, October 15-16-17--Good attendance despite height of seed-buying season--Hope now revived for early code--Many state farm organizations want seed grading and price reporting made mandatory in all states under government supervision. Cotton Oil Press 18(6): 7-12. Oct. 1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, Tenn.)

Testimony at the hearing is included.

Cox, A.B. Significance of federal political control of the cotton industry. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 6(1): 3, 15-16. Oct. 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

This is the first of a series of articles.

Georgia cotton gimmers' association. Collecting a debt. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 45(2): 10-11. Oct.1934. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)

Includes a petition and letters to Senators asking that gimmers be compensated for work required of them under the Bankhead Act.

Governor Ehringhaus and the cotton mill situation in North Carolina. Textile Bull.47(4): 14a, 14d. Sept.27,1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

The author defends the calling of troops in the textile strike to protect "the rights of persons and property" against "flying squadrons" of "aliens who do not know that North Carolinians resent the intrusion of outsiders seeking selfish gain."

Gt.Brit. Ministry of labour. Cotton manufacturing industry (temporary provisions) bill, 1934. Memorandum on financial clause. 1p. London, H.M.Stationery off., 1934. (Cmd.4585)

How cotton tag pool will operate. Okla.Farmer-Stockman 47(19): 434, 448. Oct.1,1934. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

"Some of the questions farmers have been asking relative to operation of the pool by the government through which surplus cotton tax exemption certificates may be sold are cleared up in recent regulations issued by the secretary of agriculture."

How the Bankhead bill hits us in West Texas. Okla. Farmer-Stockman 47(19): 432. Oct.1,1934. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Several letters relating to the Bankhead Act are given.

Labor board appointed by President in line with Winant board recommendations. Textile World 84(11): 2008-2009. Oct.1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

The functions of the Textile Labor Relations Board are summarized.

Legalization of cotton-textile wage agreements in England. Monthly Labor Rev.39(2): 387-388. Aug.1934. (Published by U.S.Dept.of Labor, Bur. of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.)

Discusses the cotton Manufactory industry bill of May 29,1934.

Long, W.W. Controlled production of cotton. Clemson Agr.Col.S.C.Ext.Circ.134, Opp., table. Aug. 1934. (Published at Clemson College, S.C.)

McGowan, P.H. By airmail and wire from Washington. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(4): 12-13. Oct. 6, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

Letters from the Washington correspondent discuss the possible suspension of the Bankhead Act, and freight rate hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission. A statement by Cully A. Cobb explaining the cotton certificate pool is included.

[McLaurine, W.M.] Strike mania has passed, McLaurine says. Textile Bull. 47(6): 8, 25. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

The meaning of the textile strike. New Republic 80 (1034): 172-173. (Published at 421 West Twenty-first St., New York, N.Y.)

"The textile strike is a 'struggle to the death' for the textile manufacturers, for the union and for the Roosevelt administration, but there is grave danger (or great hope, depending on your point of view) that it will end in a draw leaving all the combatants still in the field. No other conclusion can be reached from an analysis of the real forces underlying the thrilling upswing of the textile workers so skillfully handled, up to the moment of writing, by the United Textile Workers of America under Francis Gorman's leadership."

[Mississippi Cooperative cotton association] Bankhead act and "breaking faith" co-op declares. Recent agitation forced association manager to take definite stand. Miss. Co-op News 6(3): 1, 2. Oct. 1934. (Published at Jackson, Miss.)

Mitchell, Jonathan. Here comes Gorman! New Republic 80(1035): 203-205. Oct. 3, 1934. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

The author describes Gorman's method of handling the textile strike, stating that "Gorman has demonstrated a brilliance of strike technique, a soundness of judgment, a capacity for hard, continuous work that are possessed by few other leaders of the workers."

The new trade agreements. Negotiations now proceeding. Textile Weekly 14(343): 119. Sept. 28, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Progress of the Anglo-German Trade Agreement and the Anglo-Indian Agreement is discussed.

Next year's cotton plan, a problem. Tex. Weekly 10 (41): 4-5. Oct. 13, 1934. (Published by Peter Molyneux, 2500 McKinney Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

The article comments on a recent meeting of AAA officials regarding cotton acreage for next year.

Oklahoma millers against proposed code. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 45(2): 5-6. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)

"A letter sent to the members of the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers Association by Secretary J.M. Johnston in regard to the proposed code to be considered at Memphis on October 15th," is quoted.

Pitts, J.H. From our readers. Mid-South Cotton News 11(15): 7. Oct. 1934. (Published at Memphis, Tenn.)

The effect of the Bankhead Act is illustrated by the case of a renter with twelve acres of land.

President prescribes regulation of textile work load. Textile Bull. 47(7): 7, 18. Oct. 18, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

The text of President Roosevelt's order of October 16 is given.

Principal developments in textile labor situation. Textile Bull. 47(5): 3-5, 20. Oct. 4, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Includes statement of Textile Code Authority on Winant Report, text of Presidential Order that established new Board, and statement on re-employment of strikers.

Railey, J.H. A woman plows in cotton. Forum 92(3): 144-149, illus. Sept. 1934. (Published at 441 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.)

A story of one farmer's experiences with the Government cotton control program and Government loans.

Rental program confused with Bankhead law. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 6(1): 5-6, 9-12. Oct. 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Extracts from the two laws are given and their differences pointed out.

Restrictions on imports of raw cotton into Germany. Indian Trade Jour. 114(1471): 991-992. Aug. 30, 1934. (Published at Calcutta, India)

"The text of the Government Order regulating the quantity of raw cotton allowed to be used for manufacture by cotton spinners and weavers in Germany with effect from 1st August, 1934," is given.

Roberts, Clarence. Shall we suspend the Bankhead Act? Okla. Farmer-Stockman 47(19): 431, 447. Oct. 1, 1934.

(Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

"Since we have gone this far the bill should be enforced this year. With its enforcement this year, I trust we will have seen the last of all efforts at compulsory control of the farm industry."

Sealy, George. The South in jeopardy. Cotton Digest 7(2): 10-11. Oct.20,1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

The author discusses the need of a cotton policy for the South in view of the competition of foreign growths.

Senator Bankhead squirms. Cotton Ginners' Jour.6(1): 4,18. Oct.1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

The effect of the Bankhead Act on Texas producers and the advisability of repealing it are discussed.

Also in Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 65(2): 11-12. Oct.1934.

[Sloan, G.A.] Sees necessity of controlled production. Textile Bull.47(7): 3, 21. Oct.18, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

The author believes that limitation of production is essential to the welfare of the cotton textile industry, and that the provisions of the Code which regulate operations on a basis of 80 hours weekly are the most important factors in the Code.

Text of cottonseed oil refiners' code of fair competition, as tentatively approved by AAA and NRA. Accepted by the industry and awaiting signatures of the president and Secretary. Cotton Oil Press 18 (6): 23-26. Oct.1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Assn., Memphis, Tenn.)

[Textile export association] Ask consideration for textiles in reciprocal tariff treaties. Textile Bull. 47(4): 11. Sept.27,1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

The impending treaties with Haiti, Colombia and the central American states should protect the cotton textile trade against Japanese competition. Exports to Cuba have decreased since conclusion of the treaty with Cuba.

[Textile export association] Seek aid for export trade. Textile Bull.47(8): 76-77. Oct.25,1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Extracts from brief presented to the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Textile labor board appointed after Winant report and end of strike, Cotton [Atlanta] 98(10), 57-60. Oct, 1934, (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Duties of the Board are described, The article includes the statement issued by the Cotton-Textile Code Authority, extracts from the Winant board's report, and a brief chronology of the strike.

Thornton, E.H. Facts and evidence. Cotton Digest 6 (51): 4-5. Sept. 29, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Testimony at "the public hearing before the Senate Agricultural Committee at Austin, Texas, on Monday night, September 17, 1934" supporting a resolution calling for repeal of the Bankhead Act.

Tugwell, R.G. Address...at Clemson College, South Carolina, Wednesday, August 15, 1934. Clemson Agr. Col. S.C. Ext. Circ. 133, 8pp. Aug. 1934. (Published at Clemson College, S.C.)

The results of the AAA program and the "democratic movement of cooperation in the South" are discussed. The South must now decide the amount of cotton to be raised and its price in the future. "That choice will lie again, as in the past, between unlimited competitive production and cooperation in crop control," to enable the farmer to make more than the cost of production. Tariff adjustments will be essential to enable foreigners to exchange their goods for the American cotton they will always want because of its superior qualities.

The Department of Agriculture's plans and projects for the cotton industry include "a cooperative breeding and seed distribution program in each of the cotton producing states", and research into fibre and spinning qualities and the effects of seasonal, climatic and soil conditions on quality.

[United States Department of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration] Pool cotton sales plan announced. Cotton Digest 6(51): 5-6. Sept. 29, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Includes rules laid down by Oscar Johnston for the reception of bids on the pool cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

United States Department of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Items relating to the administration of the United States cotton standards and cotton futures acts. U.S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Serv. and Regulat. Announc. 146, 21pp. Washington, D.C., 1934.

Contents: Licensing of cotton samplers, pp.1-3; International universal cotton standards conferences - The Conference of 1931, pp.3-8; The Conference of 1933, pp.9-14; Extra white cotton--Revision of standards, pp.14-15; Half grades for American-Egyptian cotton, p.16; Determinations of staple length, pp.16-17; Staple standards--Amendments of official order, pp.17-18; Staple premiums, pp.18-19; Preparation of long-staple cotton, p.19; Staple types--Use of obsolete types in interstate or foreign commerce is of doubtful legality, (Excerpt from letter), p.20; American-Egyptian cotton--half grades (Excerpt from letter), p.20; American-Egyptian cotton--Classification of high-density cotton (Excerpt from letter), p.20; Egyptian cotton--Length will be determined although standards apply officially only to American cotton (excerpt from letter), p.20; Licensed classifiers--must be engaged mainly in classing and must observe standards (Excerpt from letter), p.20; Public resolution no.73, 72d Congress, Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide additional facilities for the classification of cotton under the United States Cotton Standards Act, p.21; Excerpt from the Act approved March 26, 1934, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for other purposes, p.21

United States Department of agriculture. Office of the secretary. Amendment no.1 to Service and regulatory announcements no.126 (B.A.E.) Amendment to regulations for warehousemen storing cotton under the United States Warehouse Act. 6pp. [Washington, D.C. 1934]

[United States National recovery administration] Extracts from proposed Code for cottonseed crushing industry as apply to the purchase of cottonseed by the mills. Amer.Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 12 (2): 3-4. Oct.1934. (Published by American Ginner Publishing Co., P.O. Box 504, 14 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.)

Vorse, M.H. Textile trouble. 1: New England on strike. New Republic 80(1033): 147-148. Sept.19, 1934. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

The author describes the spread of the strike and the orderly picketing and policing of New England textile mills.

[Wallace, H.A.] Arkansas farmers liked Wallace's speech. Mid-South Cotton Assoc.News 11(14): 6. Sept.1934. (Published at Memphis, Tenn.)

Extracts from speech at Annual Visiting Day at Cotton Branch Experiment Station, Marianna, Arkansas.

"We are coming to the time when the South must decide whether it should go ahead to place 8,000,000 or 4,000,000 bales of cotton on the world market."

Wallace, H.A. Farmers and AAA. N.C. Cotton Grower 12[i.e.13](10): 10-11. Oct.1934. (Published by North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Raleigh, N.C.)

"Definite headway has been made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act toward reestablishing a fair exchange value for farm commodities. The goal is a fair share of the national income for agriculture."

West, S.Y. Congress and the cotton farmer. Cotton Digest 7(3): 4-5, table. Oct.27,1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

The author urges the cotton trade to work out a plan for getting the country out of the depression and to help Congress bring it about.

[Winant, J.G.] Text of Winant report as given to President. Textile Bull.47(4): 3-8, 12, 19-21. Sept.27,1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Contains "the complete text of the report of the board of inquiry for the cotton textile industry, of which Governor Winant, of New Hampshire, is chairman as made to President Roosevelt."

Extracts in Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 48(39): 5-6, 15-20. Sept.27,1934.

Winters, R.Y. A three-way cotton program. N.C. Cotton Grower 12[i.e.13](10): 6. Oct.1934. (Published by North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Raleigh, N.C.)

"Cotton improvement, cotton standardization and cotton cooperative marketing go to make up the three way cotton program."

MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

Bombay. Millowners' association. Report for the year 1933. Presented to the annual general meeting held on Wednesday, 23rd May 1934. 349 + 46pp., tables. Bombay, 1934.

Partial contents: Proposed town duty on foreign cotton, pp.19-22; The factories bill, 1933, pp.22-23; Bill to provide for prompt payment of wages, pp.28-31; Deterioration of broach cotton, pp.36-37; Ring trading by-laws of the East India Cotton Association, pp.37-39; Standardisation of weights and measures used in cotton transactions throughout India, p.39; Fixation of staple length for East African cotton, pp.39-41; Fumigation of American

cotton, pp.41-43; Classification of Indian cotton, p.43; Revision of classification of cotton goods in production and import statistics published by the government of India, pp.55-58; Raw cotton stocks held by Bombay mills on 31st August 1933, pp.59-60; Import duties on piecegoods, pp.60-69.

Appendix 19. Fumigation of American cotton, copy of letter No.57/141, dated the 6th of January, 1934 from the Association to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Health, Education and Lands, pp.165-168. Discusses possibility of introducing cotton bollweevil.

British cotton growing association. Report of proceedings of the twenty-ninth annual meeting of shareholders, 1934. Brit. Cotton Growing Assoc. [Pub.] 123, 15pp., illus. Manchester, 1934.

Caro, James. Specialized training in cotton mill costing and secretarial practice. Textile Weekly 14(346): 210. Oct.19, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

Describes courses given at the Oldham Municipal School of Commerce.

Cotton year book 1934. 748pp., illus., tables, diagrs. Manchester [Eng.] Marsden & co., ltd. [1934] ("Textile Mercury" Annuals)

Partial contents: The leading growths of cotton. Sources of supply: pp.41-66; Liverpool cotton market: pp.66-82; Cotton, yarn, and cloth testing: pp.188-204.

[Garrard, W.M.] Mr.Garrard's summary. Staple Cotton Review 12(9): 2-5. Sept.1934. (Published by Staple Cotton Cooperative Association at Greenwood, Miss.)

The author reports on his visit to the mill sections of the South, New England, and Canada.

George A.Sloan, industrial leader. Cotton Digest 7 (2): 39-40. Oct.20, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

A brief biography showing Mr.Sloan's activities in the Cotton-Textile Institute.

The Laguna. Acco Press 12(10): 6-12, illus. Oct.1934. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

The production, harvesting, and ginning of cotton in the Laguna district of Mexico are described.

The Manchoukuo year book 1934. Toa-Keizai Chosakyoku. 852 pp., illus., tables, charts, maps. Tokyo, 1934.

Cotton production, pp.274-275; cotton yarn and fabric industry, pp.381-388.

Cotton production, pp.274-275; cotton yarn and fabric industry, pp.381-388.

Mitchell, Ethel. King Cotton comes to school. Amer. Childhood 19(7): 13,39. Mar.1934. (Published by Milton Bradley Co., 120 East 16th St., New York, N.Y.)

The plan for a fifth grade project is given.

Paez, Jorge, and Lamas, José. Proyecto para el establecimiento del la reglamentación del cultivo del algodón en el Valle de la Santa. Lima, Peru, Estación experimental agrícola de la Molina, Boletín 5, 50pp., illus. Lima, 1934.

Project for the establishment of cotton cultivation regulation in the Santa Valley.

Contents:

A) Principales características del valle (Principal characteristics of the valley), pp.3-10.

B) Importancia y distribución del cultivo del algodón (Importance and distribution of cotton cultivation), pp.10-14.

C) Estado sanitario de los cultivos (Sanitary condition of cultivation), pp.14-18.

D) El arrebiatado (Cotton stainer), pp.18-24.

E) Proyecto de reglamentación y recomendaciones (Regulations and recommendations), pp.24-46.

Pickard, R.H. Statistical methods. Textile Recorder 52(618): 18-19. Sept.15,1934. (Published at 121, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"From a paper given before the Industrial and Agricultural Research Section of the Royal Statistical Society, and published in the Supplement to the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol.I, No.1, 1934."

The author discusses the use of statistics in the cotton and textile industries.

Rosenzweig, Ann. Our cotton program. Amer. Childhood 19(7): 14,42-43. Mar.1934. (Published by Milton Bradley Co., 120 East 16th St., New York, N.Y.)

A program given by a second grade in the school auditorium is described.

Titus, D.F. King Cotton. A project based on the cotton industry. Grade Teacher 50(7): 512-513, 548-551. Mar.1933. (Published by the Educational Publishing Corp., 425 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The plan for a second grade project to familiarize children with the cotton industry is given.

West Indies (British) Imperial Department of Agriculture. Report on the Agricultural department, St.Vincent, for

the year 1933. 30pp. Kingston, St.Vincent, 1934.

Insects, p.9; Industry, pp.12-14; Experiment station, pp.20-22; Government ginnery, pp.29-30.

World textiles; with a review of American cotton.

Manchester Guardian Com. Oct.6,1934.

(Published at Manchester, England)

Partial contents: American cotton in 1933-34.

Growers hold the whip-hand, by G.W.Fooshe, pp.5-7; Providence and politics. 4,000,000 bale reduction in the new crop, by C.T.Revere, pp.7-9; Cotton and fashion. Variations on the veil structure, by Our Textile Editor, pp.10-12.

ooOoo

C O T T O N R E P O R T S

ISSUED CURRENTLY BY
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly):
to be issued Dec.8,1934.

Grade and Staple Reports:

Grade, Staple Length and Tenderability of Cotton Ginned in the United States: to be issued Dec.1,1934; Jan.4, Apr.12,1935.

Weekly Grade and Staple Summary: issued Saturdays during height of ginning season, at Washington.

Weekly Grade and Staple Reports: issued Saturdays during height of ginning season, at Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Dallas, Austin, and El Paso, Tex.

Market News Reports:

American Cotton Linters Price Report: issued Wednesdays.

Daily Official Report of the Designated Spot Cotton Markets: issued from Atlanta, Ga.

Staple Cotton Premiums: issued daily and weekly (Saturday) from Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton Market Review: issued Saturdays, at Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn.

World Cotton Prospects: issued monthly.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly, about the 20th.

Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles: issued monthly, about the 14th.

Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manufactured, Shipped out, on Hand and Exported: issued monthly, about the 12th.

Report on Cotton Ginnings: reports on 1934 crop to be issued: Nov.21, Dec.8, Dec.20,1934; Jan.23, Mar.20,1935.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Textile Raw Materials: issued weekly.

Textiles and Allied Products: issued weekly.